

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letters and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
Herald.Letters and packages should be properly
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turned.THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year.
Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$14.

Volume XXII. No. 323

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE FLOWERS OF THE
FOREST, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—BLACK CROOK.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel,
NORFOLK.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—A MIDSUMMER
NIGHT'S DREAM.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—
THE HOBOKEN.GERMAN THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—
IN TAMMANY.—DES UNTERKIRCHER'S HUT.FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—MARIE AN-
TOINETTE.HARVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad-
way and Tenth street.—DEVIL'S AUCTION.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYRATISTS
EQUESTRIAN, &c.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 3 and 4 West 24th street.—
MERRY—FIT TO BE A DUKE.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—WATTS. CORTES
& SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—EMILIO
LUTHER, &c.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS,
DANCES, &c.TOMMY PATTERSON'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, &c.EIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth
street.—MINSTRELS, &c.BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—
BARRY, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY.

STEINWAY HALL.—HUNGARIAN LECTURE.

HOLMES'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN
MINSTRELS, &c.FINE ART GALLERIES, 445 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF
PAINTINGS.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, November 19, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester-
day evening, November 18.Napoleon opened the session of the French Legisla-
ture with a speech from the throne, in which he said
that his government was "no longer objects" to German
unity and consolidation.The victory of Egypt permits the return of the
American missionaries and native Christians exiled
from the country.Consols closed at 94 1/16 for money in London. Fire-
twenties were at 70 1/2 in London and at 76 in Frankfurt.
The Liverpool cotton market was steady, with mid-
dling uplands at 8 1/2. Breadstuffs slightly higher.
Provisions experienced a slight decline.Our special correspondent lately attached to Garibaldi's
headquarters, in the field near Rome, furnishes by mail
very interesting reports of the condition and morale of
the force under command of the General and of the
time to a consideration of the political advisability and
economy of the movement as undertaken at the moment.

THE CITY.

Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel of the city
and county of New York, having written a letter to the
Citizens' Association, accepting and thanking them for a
renewal of the post he now holds, the Association
takes occasion in answering to charge him with neglect
of duty, extravagance, patronage to friends at the ex-
pense of the city treasury, advising against obedience
to the law, siding with local officials in schemes dam-
aging to the city, and other matters of similar import, ac-
companying the charges with detailed specifications and
demanding an explanation.The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. The resolu-
tion regarding the resolution to permit the Park
Board to issue bonds was laid over.The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and adopted
an ordinance requiring ferry companies to place gates
on the landings, so as to prevent passengers from jump-
ing on or off the boats until they are secured to the
steps.The strangely complicated Peterson abandonment case
was up again before Justice Mandelst yesterday. Two
witnesses testified to an acquaintance with the defend-
ant, one having known him to be in Chicago in Novem-
ber, 1867. It is charged by the prosecution that he
was married to the plaintiff in Montreal on the 1st of
that month.The trial of John T. Braine, charged with the piratical
seizure of the steamer Chesapeake and murder, in the
month of December, 1863, was brought up in the
United States Circuit Court, Eastern district, before
Judge Benedict, yesterday morning for trial. On ap-
plication of counsel the case was postponed and finally
fixed for trial on Monday next.The stock market declined yesterday. Government
securities were steady. Gold closed at 139 1/2.Business yesterday was moderate in all branches of
trade, and prices of almost all commodities favored the
buyer. Coffee was quiet, but steady. Cotton was active
at unchanged prices. On Chicago flour was steady,
though some lots were sold at a reduction of 10c, a 10c,
per bbl. Wheat was 1c lower at the close, while corn and
oats were in fair demand and firm. Pork was dull and
almost nominal. Beef and lamb were steady. Freight
was firmer. Naval stores were dull and unchanged,
while petroleum closed firm at an advance of fully 5c
per gallon.Under a moderate supply and an active demand prices
of beef cattle yesterday were 5c, a 5c per pound
higher, extra low selling at 16 1/2c, a 17c, prime 18 1/2c,
a 19c, first quality 14 1/2c, a 15 1/2c, fair to good 13 1/2c,
a 14c, ordinary 12c, a 13c, and inferior 10c, a 11c. The
number of sales was about 1,500 head, of which the
average quality was good. Hens were rather
scarce and firmer, at prices ranging at from \$60 to \$70.
Veal calves were steady and at 12 1/2c, extra, 12c,
for prime, 11c, a 11 1/2c, for ordinary and com-
mon, and 10c, a 10 1/2c, for inferior. Sheep
and lambs were depressed by the liberal offerings and
prices were in buyers' favor; there were about 6,000
head on sale and the demand was slow. We quote extra
sheep, 6c; prime, 5 1/2c, and superior to good 4c, a 4c.
Extra lambs, 7c; fine to good, 6c, a 6 1/2c, and inferior
4c, a 5 1/2c. The market for swine was active and prices
were about 5c per lb. higher. Heavy prime corn fed
selling at 7c, a 7 1/2c; fair to good, 6 1/2c, a 6 1/2c,
and common and rough 6c, a 6 1/2c. The total receipts
were 6,269 barrels, 73 hogs, 1,170 live calves, 35,160
sheep and lambs and 32,745 swine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By our special telegraph from the Cuban cable intelli-
gence from Mexico is received that the body of Maxi-
milian has been delivered to Admiral Lech, and was
expected at Vera Cruz about the end of the month.
Baron Magnus, Colonel Quevedo, Elio, Maximilian's
late secretary, and Prince Salinas-Salm had arrived at
Havana en route for Europe.

A hurricane swept over St. Domingo on the 28th ult.

desolating the capital and destroying two hundred lives.
The Haytian authorities have annulled the treaty with
St. Domingo and recalled their Minister. The Domini-
can forces are reported already on the Haytian frontier.
Charles Dickens arrived at Halifax in the steamer
Cuba yesterday, and will arrive in Boston this after-
noon. The sale of tickets to his readings commenced in
Boston at an early hour yesterday, the crowd of ap-
plicants being so great that a large force of police was ne-
cessary to enforce order.In the Alabama Convention yesterday, the suffrage
question was the main topic of debate. It appears that
the convention is going entirely too fast for the radicals
in Washington, and telegrams are received by General
Pope and Swayne every day urging them to moderate
the zeal of the majority. Bingham and Griffin, the
leaders, however, refuse to be moderated, and urge that
radicalism in the State is dead unless a sweeping dis-
franchisement clause is passed. Swayne hopes to be
United States Senator from the State. The resolution to
pay for the services of those held in slavery since Janu-
ary, 1863, will probably be quashed in committee.
In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, a propo-
sition to insure the submission of the suffrage question as a
separate issue to the people was laid upon the table.
Attorney General Stanbery, in his card denying the
publication of a recent opinion declaring the coming
recession of Congress unconstitutional, says that if he
was solicited by the President to give an opinion "to
order" he would immediately resign.Chief Justice Chase will deliver the charge to the jury
on the 25th inst., at the commencement of the trial of
Jeff Davis, but he will not remain throughout the ses-
sion. Davis will be tried on the 10th indictment.
General Sherman is coming to Washington, it is said,
to perform the duties of General in Chief during General
Grant's incumbency of the secretaryship.General Bower has again removed Sheriff Hayes and
appointed Mr. Avery, a surgeon in a negro regiment, to
the position.General Imboden, a rebel brigadier, filed an applica-
tion for a writ of mandamus in the United States Cir-
cuit Court yesterday forbidding General Schofield and
all other persons from interfering with him in casting
his vote at any election.The Convention election in North Carolina commences
to-day. The negroes and conservatives are in some
instances co-operating, and in one county a negro can-
didate figures on the conservative ticket.It is now stated officially that Jeff Davis will be tried
on the present indictment.There is no prospect of an early trial of John H. Sur-
rant until January or February.Two more heavy financial failures are reported in
Philadelphia.A number of prominent citizens in Boston have peti-
tioned the Governor for the pardon of all persons con-
victed under the preliminary laws.The statue of Everett was unveiled in Boston yester-
day. There were no public services. Governor Andrew
was to have delivered the address.The citizens of Charleston have requested General
Canby to lower the taxes, and it is probable he will soon
issue a new order bearing on the subject.The court of inquiry in the case of Colonel Rose con-
vened at Richmond yesterday, General Stoueiman pre-
siding.The Florida election has been carried by a decided
majority for the convention, very few whites having
voted at all.The Georgia papers advocate a conservative organiza-
tion of forces to defeat the forthcoming constitution.The suit of the State of California against the steamer
Moses Taylor for \$700,000 has been decided against the
State.The China mail steamship Great Republic was three
days overdue at San Francisco on the 18th inst.Thomas Walsh, who was recently convicted in New-
ark of the murder of Patrick Turner, on the 4th of
July, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged on the 24
of January, 1868.A fire occurred in Montreal yesterday, by which a
man named Shaw, his wife and two little children were
burned to death.Shepherd, the Worcester wife murderer, has finally
been captured.The Charter Election.—The Municipal Middle
Clearing Up.A few months ago, when radicalism received a
sudden and unexpected check in Connecti-
cut by the defeat of the republican State
ticket, we were told that the result was
attributable only to the nomination of a
notoriously unfit candidate for Congress, and
did not imply any real loss of strength and
popularity by the party. Shortly afterwards,
when California elected a conservative State
ticket, and Maine followed with a loss of some
forty thousand from the radical majority of the
previous year, we were informed that these
results were merely accidents, arising in one
instance from local differences, and in the
other from the apathy of an over-confident
organization. But when Pennsylvania and
Ohio arrayed themselves against radicalism, it
began to be seen that the great change in
public sentiment was not thus to be explained
away, and it became evident that the conserva-
tive strength of the country was aroused and
prepared to take the power from the hands of
the violent men who had been for the last
twelve months doing their best to plunge us
into another revolution. The State election in
New York followed, and completed the work
commenced in Connecticut by a general union
of the conservative element, all over the State
upon the democratic ticket, and the sweeping
away of the radical candidates by a magni-
ficent majority of over fifty thousand. The
country had arrived at that point at which it
was necessary that some change should be
made. The folly of the radical Congress had
forced upon the South a military despotism
repugnant to all our republican ideas of free-
dom, and to be maintained only at an enor-
mous cost to the nation. The radical leaders
had compelled their party to adopt the
policy of negro supremacy in the ex-rebel
States in order to bring them into the Union
as republican bodies, and had thus declared
in favor of reducing an important section of
the country to a condition of African barbarism.
The negroes, newly freed from slavery,
were held as political machines at the expense
of the general government, and were deterred,
by promises of confiscation and proprietor-
ship, from leaving politics alone and quietly
settling down to labor. The financial pros-
pects of the country were growing gloomier
every day, and the people found themselves
ground down by ruinous taxation, while a
pampered bank oligarchy was drawing thirty
million dollars a year out of the Treasury. The
conservative elements united against the party
that had brought all these evils upon us, and
by the overwhelming vote of New York, with
its large interest in the prosperity of the coun-
try, the radicals have been finally disposed of
and their organization destroyed.From the appearance of the pending contest
in the city it seems that the same influences
which controlled the State election are to pre-
vail in our charter election. As the people
generally united against the radical party in
the State for the purpose of destroying an
organization that had abused its power, so they
will unite against the Tammany party in the
city to accomplish a similar result. For some
time the question of the Mayoralty was in a
state of suspense and confusion enough to
puzzle the brains of the shrewdest politician.
Fernando Wood appeared in the field, and
seemed to rally about him all the Irish whiskey
and German lager beer interests usually dis-
posed to cling to Tammany. The Tammany
rings insisted on nominating their champion,
Hoffman, while the rank and file of the partydemanded a different standard bearer. The
respectable citizens were urged to unite on
some good candidate against both Wood and
Hoffman. The radical extremists declared with
bantuan ferocity that they would nominate
an out and out, dyed in the wool, negro sup-
remacy, national bank radical for Mayor, and
no other. But matters have now settled
down. Darling, a conservative republican,
has been put in nomination, and will receive a
few highly respectable votes; and with this
exception the whole political element seems
likely to be divided between the two wings of
the democratic party, Mozart and Tammany,
with the prospect of the success of Mozart and
Fernando Wood by an immense majority.As we have said, this result naturally follows
the great political revolution in the State.
Tammany has been the party of corruption
and heavy taxation here, as the radical Con-
gress has been in the nation. Wood will be
supported, not on account of his great honesty,
but because Hoffman, as the representative of
the Tammany rings, has suffered the expen-
diture of the city government to run up under
his administration to the enormous amount of
twenty-four million dollars a year. Wood will
be supported, not because he is a democrat,
but because he is a Mozart democrat, and his
election will smash the arbitrary, close cor-
poration Tammany machine, and clear the
way for a new deal in the political cards all
around the board. Hoffman, as Mayor, would
control all patronage here and elsewhere for
the special inside ring of Tammany, and keep
the democracy in the old rut. Wood, as Mayor,
will be a figurehead as respectable in appear-
ance as the famous old captain in Greenwood
Cemetery, and will stand guard over the grave
of the old rut Tammany democracy. He will
clear the road for the great conservative move-
ment of next year, and his success will break
up and sweep away the old Tammany ma-
chine in this city, as the recent election broke
up and swept away the radical machine in the
State.Both these elections—the State and munici-
pal—will be nothing more than the accom-
plishments of the great revolution in national
politics which is certain to take place next
year, and which will sweep the radicals from
power and elevate Grant to the Presidency.
They will be followed speedily by a grand
meeting in this city, independent of all the old
political party lines, to nominate General Grant
upon the simple platform of the people's con-
fidence in the man. The Times and the Tribune,
by the abandonment of their own party, are
both unwittingly aiding in this movement.The Tribune has so far a knowledge of the result
as that it is possible that the success of
Wood will kill off the old rut Tammany democ-
racy, but the Times blunders into it in ig-
norance of its ultimate effect. We have already
seen that the majority of fifty thousand in the
State against the radicals has brought a large
proportion of that party to their senses, and
prepared them to abandon their organization
and to unite in the great Grant movement of
1868. In like manner a majority of twenty
thousand against Tammany in this city will
break up the close corporation ring of that
organization, and bring the rank and file over
to the side of the conservative uprising. No-
vember wound up the Jacobin radicals; De-
cember will wind up the Jacobin democrats.Let the people of New York in their charter
election complete the work they have com-
menced of smashing all the old corrupt party
machines, and then for Grant, retrenchment
and reform.Negro Barbarism.—Experience of the West
Indies.There is now scarcely a telegram that
reaches us from the West Indies that does not
tell of horrible atrocities and revolts outbreaks
by the black sons of Africa—outrages dig-
nified by the name of revolutions. Yesterday
we announced a new rebellion in Jamaica, and
the fact that in one parish alone four hundred
negroes were ready for revolt. The island is in
panic, the white population seriously menaced,
trade and commerce stagnant, and civiliza-
tion buried still deeper under a load of barbarism.
Hayti presents the same sad and revolting
picture of a movement in the direction of
barbarism. On the 12th of October the scene in
the legislative chambers was very violent.
Even the negro President, Salnave, "became
so audacious as to incite a rabble of women
and boys to attack the House of Assembly.
This they did amid loud roars for Salnave, and
cries of "Down with the Assembly!" hurling, at
the same time, bricks, bottles, sticks, &c. The
dwellings of many were vigorously stoned.
The American Consul was fired at, but escaped
unhurt."These are the pictures of negro rule, of
negro independence, of negro suffrage.
These are the pictures of a country governed
by the blood of Africa. In Jamaica more than
a generation has passed since the negroes
were thrown to the front and forced to make
an effort to maintain themselves at the level
of the white man. How well they have succeeded
let the present troubles demonstrate. They
have not only been going on from bad to
worse, but civilization itself has been dying
out even where it existed among the whites.The blacks, instead of rising to the level of the
white population, have gradually lowered the
whites to the basest standard of morality and
intelligence, until we have the picture of a
magnificent West India island sinking to the
fearful barbarism of Central Africa. If
Jamaica presents this in one light, Hayti and
St. Domingo present it in still bolder relief.
Here we have the full focus of negro efforts
at civilization. First a war against the whites,
then a war between blacks and mulattoes, then
what may be denominated a kaleidoscopic
war, in which color has warred against color
in all the endless changes, forming magnificent
revolutionary combinations, very beautiful to
look at at a distance, but death to partici-
pate in.In drawing the picture of Hayti, St. Do-
mingo and Jamaica we are only photographing
upon the American mind in advance the picture
that Congress is trying to impress upon
the United States by false and barbaric legi-
slation. Radical rule as exposed to-day means
down with the white man! up with the negro!
Down with intelligence! up with ignorance!
Down with civilization! up with barbarism!
And they ring all the changes on the skull of
the negro which, were it not as tough as a
drumhead, would burst under the blows.Never has such miserable legislation fallen to
the lot of any nation. Never in the most de-
graded days of Roman history did they descend
to forcing barbarism to the surface that itmight swamp intelligence. Never did a nation
try to throttle itself by voluntarily placing the
black hand of Africa at its throat. Never did
statesmen before descend to the dregs of hu-
manity to bathe their hands in its worst filth;
that they might besmear with it such a civiliza-
tion as we have reached in 1867. But they
are not statesmen; they are mad demagogues
who, to prolong political power, would will-
ingly plunge the nation into fifty years of civil
strife. They must be overturned before they
effect our national ruin. The people, the
common sense of the country, must stand be-
tween them and the ruin towards which they
drive. It is not yet too late; but four years
more of such legislation would ruin any coun-
try, though it had ten times the backbone of
the United States.

Dickens' Farewell English Dinner.

The London journals give full descriptions
of the farewell dinner to Charles Dickens at the
Freemasons' Tavern, in London, on the 2d
of November. This dinner was a very tolera-
ble imitation, it appears, of the oration which
Mr. Dickens received on his first visit to this
country, twenty-five years ago, in New York,
Boston, Philadelphia and other American
cities. Twenty-five years ago the English,
although tickled to laughter by the humorous
adventures of Mr. Pickwick, and his compan-
ions, had not learned to appreciate the genius
of the author of the Pickwick Papers—a genius
which was destined to bring to light an en-
tirely new world of human interest out of the
depths of low life in England. The genius of
Mr. Dickens received in this country, where
his readers have always far outnumbered his
readers in England, its first spontaneous and
hearty public recognition. To be sure, the
generation which, as he intimates in his reply
to Lord Lytton's speech at the recent London
dinner, has almost wholly passed away, did
not exactly know how to express its admi-
ration for the novelist who had just discovered a
new mine in fictitious literature. But although
the American admirers of Dickens sometimes
cut queer capers and made fools of them-
selves generally in their eagerness to do
him honor, yet underlying all the ridiculous
toadism of his reception was a deep and
sincere and intelligent appreciation of the
genius which he had already exhibited. The
Americans proved themselves, as Dickens him-
self gratefully acknowledges, "a kind, large-
hearted, generous and great people." Perhaps
they scarcely merited such a disagreeable re-
turn for the welcome extended by them as the
sweeping criticisms of the "American Notes."
However, almost everybody is dead who was
so thin-skinned as to suffer from the mosquito
bites that foreign tourists were in the habit of
inflicting, after the style of Parson Fiddler
and Mrs. Trollope. As Mr. Dickens says in
his dinner speech, "a vast, entirely new genera-
tion has arisen in the United States" since he
was here. Very few of this present generation
have ever cared to read the "American Notes,"
and the pains taken by Mr. Dickens and his
friends to ward off by anticipation any retali-
atory ill-feeling which they fear may have
been provoked by his unfattering caricatures
of American society in the "Notes," and in
"Martin Chuzzlewit," are quite superfluous,
except so far as they indicate the total change
which has come over the spirit of English
students of our institutions, our history and
our ways. This change is to be attributed not
merely to their somewhat tardy recognition of
the fact attested in the most forcible manner
by the results of our recent civil war, that the
United States must be ranked among the
greatest and most powerful nations of the earth,
but also to the fact that American influences
have wonderfully hastened the political and
social revolution which is now in progress
in Great Britain. These two facts sufficiently
account at once for the apologies and the eulogies
which the orators at Mr. Dickens' dinner
were careful to substitute for the sneers that
used to be elicited in England by allusions to
America. Obviously our old English enemies
have "changed their base." They have raised
a flag of truce. Lord Lytton in his speech
invests Charles Dickens with all powers to
contract a new treaty of friendship between
the two nations. "Out of England," he says,
"we could not have selected an envoy more
calculated to allay irritation and propitiate
good will." Lord Lytton may exaggerate
somewhat the diplomatic importance of
his envoy extraordinary, who, after all, will
probably be satisfied with a successful tour
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generation which, as he intimates in his reply
to Lord Lytton's speech at the recent London
dinner, has almost wholly passed away, did
not exactly know how to express its admi-
ration for the novelist who had just discovered a
new mine in fictitious literature. But although
the American admirers of Dickens sometimes
cut queer capers and made fools of them-
selves generally in their eagerness to do
him honor, yet underlying all the ridiculous
toadism of his reception was a deep and
sincere and intelligent appreciation of the
genius which he had already exhibited. The
Americans proved themselves, as Dickens him-
self gratefully acknowledges, "a kind, large-
hearted, generous and great people." Perhaps
they scarcely merited such a disagreeable re-
turn for the welcome extended by them as the
sweeping criticisms of the "American Notes."
However, almost everybody is dead who was
so thin-skinned as to suffer from the mosquito
bites that foreign tourists were in the habit of
inflicting, after the style of Parson Fiddler
and Mrs. Trollope. As Mr. Dickens says in
his dinner speech, "a vast, entirely new genera-
tion has arisen in the United States" since he
was here. Very few of this present generation
have ever cared to read the "American Notes,"
and the pains taken by Mr. Dickens and his
friends to ward off by anticipation any retali-
atory ill-feeling which they fear may have
been provoked by his unfattering caricatures
of American society in the "Notes," and in
"Martin Chuzzlewit," are quite superfluous,
except so far as they indicate the total change
which has come over the spirit of English
students of our institutions, our history and
our ways. This change is to be attributed not
merely to their somewhat tardy recognition of
the fact attested in the most forcible manner
by the results of our recent civil war, that the
United States must be ranked among the
greatest and most powerful nations of the earth,
but also to the fact that American influences
have wonderfully hastened the political and
social revolution which is now in progress
in Great Britain. These two facts sufficiently
account at once for the apologies and the eulogies
which the orators at Mr. Dickens' dinner
were careful to substitute for the sneers that
used to be elicited in England by allusions to
America. Obviously our old English enemies
have "changed their base." They have raised
a flag of truce. Lord Lytton in his speech
invests Charles Dickens with all powers to
contract a new treaty of friendship between
the two nations. "Out of England," he says,
"we could not have selected an envoy more
calculated to allay irritation and propitiate
good will." Lord Lytton may exaggerate
somewhat the diplomatic importance of
his envoy extraordinary, who, after all, will
probably be satisfied with a successful tour
in this country, even if his visit should
not effect any miraculous changes in the inter-
national relations of the United States and
Great Britain.

Dickens' Farewell English Dinner.

The London journals give full descriptions
of the farewell dinner to Charles Dickens at the
Freemasons' Tavern, in London, on the 2d
of November. This dinner was a very tolera-
ble imitation, it appears, of the oration which
Mr. Dickens received on his first visit to this
country, twenty-five years ago, in New York,
Boston, Philadelphia and other American
cities. Twenty-five years ago the English,
although tickled to laughter by the humorous
adventures of Mr. Pickwick, and his compan-
ions, had not learned to appreciate the genius
of the author of the Pickwick Papers—a genius
which was destined to bring to light an en-
tirely new world of human interest out of the
depths of low life in England. The genius of
Mr. Dickens received in this country, where
his readers have always far outnumbered his
readers in England, its first spontaneous and
hearty public recognition. To be sure, the
generation which, as he intimates in his reply
to Lord Lytton's speech at the recent London
dinner, has almost wholly passed away, did
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